# The Evening Times

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ADDITIONS OF ABANTER COMPANY. B. J. R. MASON, Prinidellin.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER E, 1896.

#### The Situation Today.

There seems to be a feeling of confidence here and at Paris that a treaty of peace will be effected. If that is the r sells, swelln maist buck down and convelculi she has orgued against, or else sign the truly under protest. She will invite a reaswal of hestilities. At this coment the situation is, in brief, this: The representatives of Spain have prea med a long argument denying that terms of the protocol warrant the claim to the Philippines now made by the Americans and pleading for the ission of the question to arbitrapoly to this at the next meeting will be the statement that the Philippines already and fully belonged to this bounds that the matter of componention for Spain's outlay for the ater ar a matter of equity, but apart from all questions as to the force and

meaning of the protocol. This would leave no room for further discussion except on the subject of indominity. It leaves no reasonable ground for further postponement. If the American attitude is correctly represented the Spaniards must say, at the next meeting, whether they intend to concede the American title. If not, the conference must end and America must proceed to enforce her claims and also prosecute the interrupted war to a finish. However, if the Spaniards do not positively reject the American contention, there will probably be another delay in order to allow the Spanish Commissioners to consider the demand and communicate with Madrid. As long as there is a pretense that they are thinking about the matter in good faith and not for delay, they will be allowed to postnone a decision. We do not think the American Commissioners appreciate the gravity of the situation in the Philippines. If they did they could not consent to a single day's postponement Every day brings the menace of a con-

## Another Doctor's Story.

There are reports filed in the War Department that never see the light of publicity. The surgeon of the Seventy. first New York Regiment does not in tend to have the War Office conceal the facts in his report, but gives to the newspapers an abstract that is an inportant addition to the testimony for the prosecution that is gathered by the Alger Relief Commission, Major Bell the surgeon in question, positively affirms every hideous fact charged against the administration of the war in respect of the preventable suffering be fore Santiago. There was no medical system and there was a lack of medical supplies in the hospitals to which the wounded and the sick found their pain ful way. There was no hospital in the field for the entire Fifth Army Corps, except that of the First Division. And here some of the most competent of hospital attaches, including a steward, were detached to wash the dirty clother of vollow fever patients while the sick and wounded were without nurses. Indeed, everything was as bad as it could possibly be-a tack of food, as well as tents, medicines, med'cal attendan e ambulances, stretchers, and the like. It his report Major Bell says:

It was enough to try the most patient to the marchonics in Santiago, filled with suppli of all kinds and to have only a pirtance doled on grodgingly to men whose sickness was mainly the famine fever, the result of unsanitary cond tions and lack of food.

He affirms that there never was a sufficient supply of medicines furnished by the Government. The surgeon gen eral at Washington could know nothing of the fallure to establish the hospital system and to forward supplies, because cessors; it is unknown to Wisconsin

the inspector's office had been emascu- folk in general. Why, then, use wine to lated and virtually abolished by the interference of the audacious civilians in the War Office.

One of the most astounding and horrible of all the criminal defects of the army in Cuba was the neglect of all provisions for the wounded. There were no litters and no fitter-bearers; there was no one to pick up the wounded as they fell, stanch the flow of blood, administer stimulants to the fainting or water to the thirsty. When men were not taken from the fighting line to vain search for the surgeons. Some lost their way or fell fainting in the Theron Ware." He I tall grass where they died of hemorto go further or even to call. The cor-225 respondents saved some and found .1.25 the dead bodies of others whose lives would have been preserved if there had been litter-bearers. Major Re.l de. scribes all this pathetic, shocking and disgraceful condition, so often mentionoften went without attention for twelve erawl a mile or perhaps five or six miles from El Caney and the San Juan Hill back to El Paso house,"

Save In From Depew.

It is not the policy of The Times to Thursday, November 10 . . . 47,089 cause needless anxiety to anybody. It Iriday, November 11 . . . . . 45,219 appeals to its record to prove that it Saturday, November 12 . . . 45,083 is not an alarmist and that it never de lights in harrowing the emotions of the people by exploiting idle rumors of impending calamities. If it now touches on the report that Senator Platt contemplates sending Mr. Depew to this city as the successor of the voiceless Murphy in the Senate, it is not to depress the value of Washington real estate, any more than to wantonly exercise the power to disturb the placid life of a comfortable community. It is soiely with the object of appealing to Schalor Platt's better self to save us from this unwarranted infliction that we note the alleged and probable intention of the gentleman who holds the New York legislature in the hollow of his hand. It is asserted that the choice scripts of obvious importance will be returned of Mr. Depew is not fully and finally determined, and as long as there is the possibility of escape, nobody with the welfare of this fair city at heart should relax his efforts to stay the blow.

We do not like to think Senator Platt PAID occulation for the month of Oc- has the least ill will toward Washington, but rather that he feels a new sense of obligation to the borough of Manhattan, where the Democratic majority has been reduced by some twenty thousand, Yet he should consider that New York s long since hardened to its lot, never having fostered a hope of relief. As a man who lives next door to a bester factory cannot rest during a strike when the accustomed pounding ceases, so the loss of Depew would disturb those who have been gradually indurated and habituated to Depew. Nobody pretends to admire the circus clown, but everybody goes to bear him and would regard the circus as a cheat without him. Thus do we become used probably profer to do either rather than to some things not in themselves enjoyable and are wretched without them, New York would be uncomfortable without Depew. But Washington has had only enough of him to be terrorized by the idea of his daily opening of this year. chestnut burrs at the Capitol. We are within morning reach of the New York newspapers that catch the overflow of tion. It is distincily stated by persons | Depew and we get in this echoing way

If the people of this community have in any degree incurred the animosity of country, and that therefore the appeal | Schater Platt, it has been through no retary of the Navy about the warships for arbitration cannot be considered intentional slight. It is possible we or any further discussion of the ques- might have encouraged him to oratorial efforts and in our festive seaso have burdened his mail with more invib pefit of the islands may be taken up tations; we might have been more lavish with floral tributes for his desk; and the Philippines. She must now either back we might have done the many other things commonly reserved for foreign counts of doubtful authenticity-but the senator should make allowances. We are a voteless people, and being without hope of municipal offices, we have limited our cultivation of politicians to the District Commissioners. It is not unnatural and not blamable if we have tried to find consolation for our condition-ranking with women, idiots and Indians not taxed-by priding ourselves that Senator Platt at whose beck Presidents and all of New York come, has no power over us. It was a stupid mistake and we hope it will be forgiven and forgotten. A man who can inflic-Depew on this town for six weary years is not to be slighted.

We have no desire to interfere with Mr. Platt's selection of a United States Senator. We have no more to to with it than the New York legisla. or. Our only aim is to save this beautiful city of happy homes, the pride of the nation, the destination of thousands of visitors, and the meeting place of national conventions, from the blighting presence of Depew. Our hotels depend on visitors from the country at large, and they may as well close their doors if Senator Platt is merciless. There is no possible attention we will not show to either Mr. Choate or Mr. Root, or even Mr. Odell, as the senator from New York, and nothing that Senator Platt can enjoy will be refused by a grateful ommunity of nearly three hundred thousand souls if he will spare us.

## The Christening of the Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has a new theme for oraery, entirely apart from the Spanish or the political situation. It is connected with the christening of the battleship Wisconsin. There was some trouble about the christening of the Illinois, most of the trouble centering in Chicago, and never going any farther. Certain emperance societies of the Windy City vanted the authorities to baptise the ship with water, and one brilliant soul advanced the theory that it would be a good thing to burn coal oil, cotton-seed oil, and lard in a pan on the prow of the vessel as a fragrant, temperate, and impressive ceremony. But nothing of the kind was done. The ship was chris. ened with good wine in the old-fash-

oned way. In regard to the Wisconsin, Milwau. kee, as the spokesman of the State, has omething to say. Milwaukee's idea is hat not wine, but beer, should be pourd on the waters when the proud batleship of the Wolverine State is launch. ed upon her glorious career. Beer, it is xplained, is the particular drink of the North. It corresponds with the brown ale of England, Wine was unknown to the Vikings, our sea-going prede-

christen a Northwestern battleship, representing a State which boasts of the biggest breweries in the Union, and makes no wine at all? California may use wine for her battleship when it comes on the scene; the effete cities of the East may dig wine bottles out of the cellars of their bloated bondholders for

such occasions, but Wisconsin will have none of it. Wisconsin wants beer. Whatever may be thought about the sentiment of breaking a beer bottle over the nose of a United States battleship. carry a wounded officer or a comrade it is undeniable that beer is coming to to the rear be must crawl and drag his be our national drink. This was pointed own painful way in a long and often out by the late Harold Prederic in that unique work of his, "The Damnation of his observations into the mouth of an Irish priest, rhage or of starvation, being too weak who declares that in beer the American people have found a delok which is exactly what they need-a stein which cheers, but not incbriates. The priest does not defend drinking in general; he ir only a philosopher who sees that here and there in the progress of the world a ompromise must be made, and he con-26 ed by others. He says the wounded tends that the volatile, nervous nature of the Irish-American and the native and even twenty-four hours. "Men American alike is far better off with beer with desperate wounds had to walk or than with whisky or wine as an habitual drink. And anyone of observation can see that there is something in this. But whether beer is to be our national figure in the impressive ceremonial of a battleship christening.

On the whole, it was good of Blanca to On the whole, it was good of Blanco to agree to go away by the first of January.

He has squeezed an immense amount of money out of the island and will be able at least by the enormous balance of trade to refire from the army and build castles.

It is pretty clear that the deadleck would hever have been broken if Blanco had but \$527,757,554, while the total export was been obstinate. The real cause of his sur, \$987,964,356, a balance of trade in our farender is the failure of Sagasta to send money for the payment of the troops and his fear of a revolt that would make his life insecure. Brave as he is on paper, he doesn't fancy a mob at his heels,

It isn't only a fine sentiment that moves hamberlain and other Englishmen to hope for closer relations and an understanding with America. The Englishman has just as keen a sense of the material benefits of such a relation as the Ameri-

Some of the funds gathered in by the thrifty Blanco have evidently been distributed among the Cuban editors at Santiago, After filling themselves up with American rations these editors blackguard the Americans and demand their withdrawal from the island. A little liberty quickly

The following table shows the gold in the constant of the past year, and 31,560,735, and since July 1, 1896, 435,850,582.

The following table shows the gold in the constant of the constant uns into license in the hands of men just freed from the Spanish yoke. The abusive Cubans are demonstrating their unfirness to govern themselves.

eaders by announcing that the thirty three-year display of meteors would take place this year instead of next. Many persons lost their sleep without seeing shooting stars enough to pay for it. Even next year the shower may not be very wonderful, though it will surpass that of

The peace Jubilees were untimely and they were the cause of no little suffering. Many others beside General Graham in a position to know, that he American all we can endure without a very tired caught cold from the exposure at Philiodelphia, as well as Chicago, and some have died. And still peace is not assured, but the President asks the Sec available for hostile demonstrations. First catch your peace.

> On his face Spain's latest document is a election of all the American claims to

## Slate-Writing Expessed

(From the Scientific A An interesting test is as foll An interesting test is as follows: A per-cripe a question on the slate and places it iown on the table when the milion is not I mg. The latter now takes his sear at the ta-dances one hand on the slate, as also does keptic; the other hand is placed on the a um's forchead. With the disengaged hand nedium now proceeds to write on the u-jurface of the slate. When he has finished, communication is read, and it is found to current answer to the question on the o commission is read, and it is found to be wreet answer to the question on the othe of the state. To perform this seeming in sibility, the medium has to employ a table taining a trap smaller than the trame of the when the slate is placed on the table medium shifts it over this trap and the p is then open and by means of mirrors in body of the table the writing is reflected to very place where the medium is sitting, and e very place where the medium is sitting is easy to then give an answer to the que reverse writing on the mirror to be again revers

## A Pretty Maine Story.

(From the Kennebec Journal.) A Bar Harbor gentleman tells this story of hor be squirrels on White Islands often spend their A Bar Harbor gentleman tells this story of how the squirrels on White Islands often spend their time in feeding a flock of sheep from a certain orchard there. He says that he and his companion, who were duck shooting there last fall, had stopped to rest in an old field, in which there was an orchard. A flock of sheep was feeding near by, It was not long before their attention was called to the chirruping of some squirrels in the thicket, and they were surprised to see the sheep suddenly stop feeding and manifest great excitement. The squirrels went into the orchard and, climbing into one of the trees, resumed their loud chatter, evidently calling the sheep, since the flock made at once for the speler, since the flock made at once for the appletre. Then the squirrels began to blue off the apples, which fell among the hungry sheep, the man after they had enjoyed a few apples from the first tree they skipped to a distant tree, for which the sheep would make in great confusion. After the squirrels had thus enjoyed an hour's fun with their fleecy neighbors, and supplied them with a sufficient quantity of the fruit, they scampered back to their haunts in the thicket, leaving the sheep to resume their grazing.

# Harmless Rattlesnakes.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

Harmless Rattlesnakes.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

I have seen a good many rattlesnakes—perhaps a hundred or more—in the Sierra Monntains, but I have never intentionally disturbed them, nor have they disturbed me to age great extent, even by accident, though they were oftentimes in danger of being stepped on. Once, while on my knees kindling a fire, one glided under the arch made by my arms.

The last time I sauntered through the big canyon I saw about two a day. One was not coiled, but neatly folded in a narrow space between two cobblestones on the side of the river, his head below the level of them, ready to shoot up like a Jack-in-the-box for frogs or birds. My foot spanned the space above within an inch or two of his head, but he only held it lower. In making my way through a particularly tedious tangle of buckthorn, I parted the branches on the side of an open spot and threw my bundle of bread into it, and when, with my arms free I was pushing through after it, I saw a small rattlesnake dragging its tall from beneath my bundle. When he caught sight of me he eyed me angrily, and with an air of righteous indignation seemed to be asking why I had thrown that stuff on him. He was so small I was inclined to slight him, but he struck out so angrily idnew back and approached the opening from the other side. But he had been listening, and when I looked through the brush I found him confronting me still with a come-in-if-you-dare expression. In vain I tried to explain that I only wanted my bread; he stoutly held the ground in front of it, and I was afraid that as he came hearre he might close in on me and strike before I could get away in such a tangle; so I just went back a dozen rods and kept atill for half an hour, and when I returned found he had gone.

#### GOLD IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

BALANCE OF TRADE IN OUR FAVOR

Exportations of Goods in Excess of Importations for the First Time in a Decade.

The importations of gold into the United States in the year 1855 are by far the largest in the history of the Government, and the exportations the smallest in many years, while the production of gold in years. The October statement of imports and

exports just issued by the Theasury Buimports of gold in the ten months ending October 31, 1898, are \$143.658,095, which period of any preceding year.

the enormous balance of \$129,596,246 of gold inportations in excess of gold exportations. In only one other year in the decade have the len months ending with October shown in excess of impures of october shown in excess of impures of accorded the sick in the different camps, and make the sick in the different camps, and make the sick in the different camps. drink or not, it is undoubtedly the State drink of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin intends that, if possible, it shall was \$37,085.531. In all other years from the state of the stat 1888 to 1895 the October returns showed for the ten months of the calendar year an excess of exports of gold over the imports of that article, that of 1855 being

> vor of \$160 200 802. The total exports of merchandise for the month of October, 1888, amounted to \$118,586,252, a som larger than in any preceding October, in the history of the country, the figures for October, 1897, being \$111,744,517, and those for October, 1896, \$113,516,586.
> The following table shows the imports

and exports of gold in ten months of the calendar year, in each year since ISSS; also the excess of imports or exports: The enormous importation of gold in excess of the exportation of this article is plainly perceptible in the increased cirbenefits of such a relation as the Ameri-can. Intimucies based on mutual advan-tages are the most enduring.

Culation shown by the figures of the Treasury Department. The latest state-ment of the gold in the Treasury shows a gold balance of £22,805,601, while the gold After four months' peace under the pro-tocol it is interesting to read in the newspapers that "Spain has agreed to give up Cuba."

In circulation on November 1, was 560, 546,727, being \$10,000,000 greater than on November 1, of last year, and nearly \$200,000,000 more than on July 1, 1, 1896. In which month it touched its lowest point

several years. ney in circulation at the The total money in circulation at the beginning of the present month is shown by the Treasury figures to have been \$1.circulation and the total money in ci-culation at the beginning of each mont during the past three years:

Gold in Money in

	Carculation.	Circulation.
1895.		
	\$175,181,566	\$1,505,800,316
Dec. 1	450,252,104	1,594,195,479
1895.		700-100-170-170-1
Jan 1	481,728,347	1,579,206,724
Feb. 1	499,390,686	1,589,720,607
Mare Lancon		1,528,732,637
April 1		1,528,629,463
May 1		1,540,007,080
June 1	455,876,439	1.511,584,383
July L.	450,128, t80	1,509,725,200
Aug. 1	2. 2. 143,293,914	1,51,6303,112
Sep. L	407,695,689	1,535,100,634
Det. L	478,771,490	1,585,100,634
Nov. L.	516,840,979	1,627,035,614
Dec. L	516,729,882	1,646,444,746
1897.		
Jan. 1	517,713,229	1,650,725,400
Feb. L.	777 515,468,129	1,065,977,688
Mar. L		1,675,694,953
April 1	517, 125,757	1,669,000,693
May I	517,921,596	1,000,000,083
June 1		1,658,733,895
July L	A	1,646,028,246
Aug. I	519,074,002	1,646,471,129
Sep. L.	1 5 521,848,565	1,645,680,008
Oct. Harris	127,880,650	1,675,840,538
Nov. L	430,271,931	1,796,732,004
Dec. 1	544,494,745	1,721,081,528
429005	Manager Colored Color	
Jan. 1	4547,568,360	1,721,100,640
Feb. 1	551,584,924	1,725,001,228
Mar. L	008,581,582	1,726,376,650
April 1	582,129,742	1,756,058,645
May 1	617,038,510	1,806,761,442
June 1	949,571,881	1,830,898,256
July 1	660,240,880	1,843,455,749
Aug. 1.		1,900,198,344
Sep. 1		1,792,696,545
Oct. 1		1,816,596,192
Nov. 1	649,846,727	1,800,570,782
1		

# CLAIMS AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

MUST BE FILED IN WRITING

pecial Musters Appointed to Ascer tain and Report the Amount and

The petition of the Mercantile Trus ompany of New York for the appointment of special masters to ascertain and report the amount and nature of all in debtedness of and claims against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was granted in an order signed by United States Judge Morris vesterday.

Messrs. A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer were the special masters appointed. Mr. Dunham has been a special maser in the Baltimore and Onio litigation Mr. Spamer, who is deputy clerk in the United States court, was appointed be-cause of his special knowledge and familiarity with the case, and the great con-venience his appointment will be to the persons interested.

It is provided in the order that all

laims against the Baltimore and Ohlo. except mortgage liens, shall be filed in writing with the special masters, under eath, by February 1, 1899. As soon as possible after that date the special masters are to report to the court a schedule all claims filed under the order.

The Launch of the Pathfinder. The Pathfinder, the new United States Coast Survey steamer, which is now under construction, will be launched at the Crescent ship yards of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, N. J., December 7. The Pathfinder is 196 feet over all, 165 feet on ne waterline, 33 1-2 feet beam, and has a depth of about 29 feet. Her available speed will be twelve knots. She will be christened by Miss Ruth Crandon, a niece of Secretary Gage.

## Londed With Money.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.) The turnkeys in the Los Angeles county in The turnkeys in the Los Angeles county jail had an interesting experience recently on the arrival of two Chinese from San Diego pending deportation. The men had been scarched by the San Diego officers, and were reported to have no articles on their persons, but the Los Angeles jail officials thought it would be just as well to apply their methods of investigation, and the outcome was a lot of money, nuggets, and gold dust. apply their methods of investigation, and the outcome was a lot of money, nuggets, and gold dust.

The coolies had little packages of gold dust carefully packed away between the toes; others were braided into strands of their cues, bank notes were cleverty stitched into the lining of their hats and the creases of their clothes. In fact, almost every place mentionable and unmentionable, where coin, hills or gold dust could be hidden contaitled its quota, the total found amounting to something over \$40 in bills, as much more in silves, and no one knows exactly how much gold dust from Lower California mines.

The money, of course, belongs to the Chinese, but if they had been fllowed to keep it on their persons while loaked up they would surely have been robbed of creat cent by the other prisoners.

#### RELIEF COMMISSION

DECIDES TO DISBAND IT HAS EXPENDED \$150,000

#### The Organization Did Excellent Work During the Five Months' War With Spain.

The National Relief Commission, which was organized at the beginning of the war with Spain, and which has accomplished a vast amount of relief amon the soldiers, in field, camp and hospitals, will close up its affairs as soon as possible. This action was decided from our own mines will prove the largest at a meeting held in Philadelphia, yesterday, which was attended by nearly every member of the executive commit tee, and only when assured by the Adreau of Statistics shows that the total ministration at Washington that further work by the commission among the soldiers was not necessary.

is more than to per cent in excess of the amount imported in the corresponding the commission has expended in money. Thus it will be seen how personal a matter of any preceding year.

During a little more than five months the active service or in the it serves the commission has expended in money. Thus it will be seen how personal a matter of any preceding year. The exports during that time have been but \$14,001,849, which is less than in the corresponding menths of any preceding year for more than a decade. This gives the enormous balance of \$122,596,246 of gold the composite of the control of the contr accorded the sick in the different and many lives have been saved.

A special committee, consisting of the officers and chairmen of the various committees, with power to add to its num-ber, has been appointed to wind up the affairs of the commission, and this committee will meet at the call of President Converse, probably in the early part of

Among other things a conference will be held between the committee and Major Peyton to adjust the compensation for the hospitals of the city for their care of

sick soldiers.

Another committee, composed of Presilent Converse, Gen. Wagner, ex-Senator Edmunds, and Secretary French, was appointed at yesterday's meeting to prepare a report of what the commision has ac-complished during its existence and send the same to the Secretary of War. Secretary French was instructed to prepare a report for Surgeon General Stern-berg relative to the condition of affairs in Porto Rico, where the commission will discontinue its work on December 1. The commission has received complete lists of all the soldiers who were killed in the field or who died from wounds or diseases in the hospitals of Porto Rico; also the contion of their graves.

A letter was received from Secretary transports and hospital ships will be provided with clothing, shoes and other necessaries. Medical inspectors will be placed on all transports to and from Cubs. Perto Rico and Manila, in addition to the regular surgeons.

#### OUR AMIABLE ENEMY ON THE SEA

CONTESTS FOR THE YACHT CUP

#### In the Coming Event the Shamrock, Race the Defender.

London, Nov. 17.-Upon the Shamrock all England bases hopes of carrying the American victorious cup back to the white cliffs of Britain.

The construction of the friendly en my o the yachtsmen of our cousins across the waters will not be commenced until the new year's birth has been heralded to an the world, but the lines have been faid out for her building and if she does not win in the next international cup race the mother country may as well own up for all time that her only daughter is too far ahead in the age of yachting progress

ever to compete with again.
The new English yacht, which will be named the Shamrock, is pregnant with ortent for the young Duke of York, who is going to America to witness the com-

It is learned that she will be built of nickel steel, giving lighter disacement than ordinary steel. Specia inen sails have been ordered from Bel-fast and she will be built on a model never before sailed in British waters, All yachtsmen in England feel that the next international race will be the greatest in point of interest that has ever en gaged the attention of the boating world eral members of the royal family o England will cross the ocean to witness

#### VANDERLIP'S TRIP TO THE ANTILLES

ioes to Obtain the Views of the Natives on Tariff and Revenue The proposed visit of Assistant Sec-

ary of Treasury Vanderlip to the Antilles for the purpose of examining the tariff currency and internal revenue matters. has caused considerable comment among the high officials in the Treasury. The object of Mr. Vanderlip's trip to the isiand is to gain personal knowledge of the views of the natives on all tariff and revenue questions. He will leave Washngton on Saturday and visit San Juan Ponce, Santiago and Clenfuegos. He wil! make a daily report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

## WILL REPRESENT

#### WEST VIRGINIA Governor Atkinson Appoints Delegates to the National Pure Food Show and Drug Congress.

Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia, yes erday appointed the following delegates to represent West Virginia in the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, at Wasnington, D. C., beginning January 18, 1899: Chris Schnepp, of Wheeling, druggist; William Hamilton, of Fairmont, druggist; W. Graves Hubbard, of Charleson wholesale grocer; E. L. Dunn, of Red Sulphur Springs, agricultural; J. B. Hicks, Moundsville, agricultural; G. B. Gibbons, Parkersburg, agricultural; Gen. George C. Bowyer, Winfield, agricultural; m McMahon, Wheeling, food manufacturer.

## Watching the Stomach.

Watching the Stomach.

(From the Western Electrician.)

The applications of the Rontgen rays, especially in the domain of medicine and surgery, are of constantly widening usefulness, although one hears less of them in the daily press, new that the keen edge of novelty has been blunted by a world's appreciation. Two field's of exploration made possible by the fluorescence of vacuum tubes, and recently entered, are of noteworthy promise. One is the examination of lung tissue in the case of consumption. The healthy lung gives comparatively little shadow in the sciagraph, while the diseased tissue has a much darker appearance in the picture. It is thus possible to ascertain exactly the part affected, and to attempt palliative or remedial treatment accordingly.

and to attempt palliative or remedial treatment accordingly.

The other recent use of the Rontgen ray of especial value is in observing the movements of the stomach and its contents in the preliminary digestive process. By mixing submitrate of blemmth, which is said to be a harmless powder, with the food, the movements of the stomach may be seen by means of the fluoroscope under suitable conditions. The knowledge thus gained is of great importance to the physiologist and the physician, as many facts hitherto unknown are revealed.

It is not strange that an English writer playfully remarked that the X-ray may yet be employed to read the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned that the X-ray may yet be employed to read the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned that the X-ray may yet be employed to read the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned to the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned to the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned to the riddle of the Sphinx. It is returned to the frisky maiden.

Dining in Paraguny.

(From the New York Times.)

In Faraguay it is considered "the real thing" to dise with the trich natives house. They here eat a meal without drinking a pint of water beforehand to prevent indigestion, nor will they serve the serve of the stomach may be seen to add that Paraguay is full of indigestion, and the custom is continually kept up.

#### THE PRIDE OF FRANCE.

The French army, to save whose honor human beings are crushed like anta and justice smitten in the face, is really a noble organization notwithstanding the corruption that may exist among some of its superior officers, observes the Chicago Times-Herald. The army is organized on laws passed by the national assembly of 1872. These have been modified, enlarged and adjusted by additional laws voted by various legislatures from 1873 to 1892. To inderstand the very deep concern that is felt about the army by the French people -a concern similar to ours about the volunteers one need only remember that by law there is universal liability to arms and that substitution or enlistment by payment of money is forbidden. Any French citizen between the ages of 2) and to who has not been pronounced unfit for military service may be called upon at any time to become a soldier, either in

Frenchman. There is a law (1882), supplemented by later laws, providing that the yearly contingent must serve three years in the active service, ten in the reserve parti-nent army to the regular army, six in the territorial army and six in the territorial reserve. The army in the active service is made up of all the young men "the flower of France"-who have reached the age of 20. The reserve t at is held immediately behind this active army consists of the men who have served out their time in the active army. These two branches of the French army—that is, the actives and the active reserves—are drawn from over the whole of France and are distributed over the whole of France. The territorial army and its reserves, however, are assigned to loca-tions fixed by the administration from me to time. The budget for the present year shows

that the peace strength of the French army amounts to 545,044 men. Of this to-tal number 25,462 are officers. These figdescribe the home army alone and mean that the nation has that many r at hand in France. The army in Aigiers consists of 55,911 men, of whom 2,95 are officers, and the army in Tunis consists of 13,548 men, of whom 552 are officers. Add the numebr of the home army to that of the army abroad and the total will be 615,413, of whom 19,151 are officers. Including all the departments the French army has 142,688 horses in its service. were called upon to engage in war with any European nation at this time she would be ready to put into the field 541.

O26 for the active army alone, and 25,79 as mining, driving tunnels and sinking for the gendarmerie and the reguards. That is a pretty good fighting force to throw into action at once. We shought we were doing capitally by raising big volunteer army in the Spanish war, but had our enemy been France in-stead of Spain, what another story we would be telling now. France, back of her superb army, has a grand store of men to draw on. The number of men liable to military service in France is estimated thus: The active army and its reserves, all well-trained soldiers, 235,000; the lerritorial reserve, 1,100,000. These give a grand total of 4,250,000. Such as the formula. grand total of 4,2000, Such a tremer dous force as this would not of course be available at once. But if France were called upon to put forth its best military strength quickly she could bring into a tion with no trouble whatever an army of at least 2,500,000 men

#### CURRENT HUMOR.

Opportunity. (From the Philadelphia North American.) Still, living at a boarding house has at

Antages. "I don't know of any."
"'I don't know of any."
"'Well, there are generally a few umbrellas around that one may borrow."

Long-Lived Memories. Sadly be carried his umbrells to the garret.
"I won't forget you for sometime, old friend, is said, as he gently carcesed the handlebor. The payments will go on just the same."

## A Material Difference.

(From the Beston Transcript.) since in the meaning of two words which ap-parently mean the same thing.

Duidly—That's so, For instance, between 'pull-ed' and 'extracted,' in reference to the teeth, there is a difference of about 75 cents, some-

## Knew the Ropes.

(From Judge)

Jaggles It is remarkable that a minister co
or and get evidence against those gambless.
Waggles It is indeed, for gambless are seed to know a good thing when they see it.

A Pertinent Observation (From the Detroit Free Press.)

Hard to Choose. (From the Karsus City Star.): "Young man," said the minister to the heed

## Suspicious.

(From Truth.)

Officer of the Day (making his midnight roun
Let me invoice your gun.

Volunteer Sentry Who are you, anyhow?

Officer of the Day -T m officer of the day. Sentry Then what in thunder it this time of night?

## Love's Calendar.

(From the Chicago Record.) When all the world was bloom, my dear, My life was bare indeed; My sames of leve you would not hear. Its sighs you would not head,

But now when frost has seared the vine, When autimin claims its dole. Though thewers be dead, your hand in mine Makes summer in my sont.

## Bright.

(From the Chicago News.)

The Good Man-What have you ever done to make the world a brighter place?

Walking Belegate-Tve done a good deal. Or canteed more'n twenty metal-polishers' union ast year.

## Chose Slavery.

(From the New York Weekly.) Ethel-I have the choice of being an old man's durling or a young man's slave, and I've decided to be a young man's slave. Clara-My dear. I think you are foolish, but I wish you handings. sish you happiness. Clara (a few years after)—What became of that meerschaum pipe brother John gave your hus and Christmas? Ethel-I burned it up.

## Knew Her Business.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer) (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
"Your face looks wonderfully fautiliar to me,"
said the mashing gentleman.
"No doubt," said the young lady, briskly. "I
have appeared in all the leading dailies over a
recommendation for Dr. Guller's Celebrated Dyspeasia Destroyer. I am now acting as agent to
the same, and have, by the merest chance, a
bottle of the incomparable remedy with me,
which I am sure you will box, after manifesting
so much interest in me. It's only a dollar."

## (From Harper's Bazar.)

"I wouldn't have refused that you d been you," said a maiden aunt to

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

The British Museum has a blevele sta-

Electric light has been used to stimulate the growth of plants.

The total assessed valuation of Califormia in \$1,120,885,697

About 5,000 words in the English language have no rhymes. The letters received by the German Em-

peror number 600 a day. Kangaroo talls are esteemed a delicacy in London. They are used for soup.

The vestry of Battersea has decided to out up a refreshment booth in its

Two hundred and seventy-five medical periodicals are published in the United Thirty-six deserted wives applied to the Charity Board of St. Joseph, Mo., in one

ay hist month, No married man in Vienna is allowed

Cot. Joseph Henry, of Vanceburg, Ky., is the great-grandson and only liv

scendent of Patrick Henry. In India the average duration of the life natives is twenty-four years, as

against forty-four in England. It is estimated that over fifty thousand people used the public bath house a Hartford, Conn., last summer.

Mrs. William B. Gordon, wife of the Porto Rican Commissioner, is a daught-of the first white child born in Chicago.

Dr. J. S. Coles, of Newark, N. J., has sent Admiral Dewey a fine Burye br symbolizing America as an eagle Spain as a dead heron.

Oberlin College students are now alowed to play cards in their roe they wish, and some of the old friends of the college are horrified. Paper floors for dwelling ho

oming into use in Germany. They are made of several layers of stout paper dampened, pasted and rolled.

The smallest man who ever fived was probably the dwarf, Bebe, born in France in 1740. He was, when a mature man, 20 inches tall and 8 pounds in weight. James S. H. Bell, of Brooklyn, having errived at the age of eighty-three year hus given his private book collection of 10.425 volumes, to the library of that city

shafts. kalebioscope and brought it back next

It is said that a use has been found for

day with the indignant explanation that he had tried and tried to play on the thing, without being able to get a time Viola Grignon, wife of Edward Grignon

In the eighteenth century the matrocas d Poland compelled their daughter to wear little bells to proclaim their where abouts. What happened when a wayward damsel removed the bells is not

revisely known. A pretty English girl says that one thing which she likes about American so-ciety is that one never has to "dance with sports." In England there are always at least a few officers at a smart bail, and their spurs play havor with gauze and

chiffon gowns. A German landlady abstracted her lodger's only pair of boots one night, and he took the case to court, alleging that she had subjected him to "unjustifiable imprionment." He lost his case, the court de-ciding that the bootless man is not militer-

tally hindered in pursuit of his business When J. A. Paulsell, a veteran of both years old, married a woman of II years. the other day, he used a novel wedding ring. It was of brass and was made from a bit of cannon used by the Mexicans at

'hapultepec. There is a cut in Chicago which will eat more wonderful its owner. Tom Major. willing to provide the turkey. The animal neteen years old and has dispo-worth of fowl in its lifetime.

probably the most expensive car in the ed the outside of its passenger coaches with poetic devices, or the images of stars, fishes, birds, etc., sketched large and in emphatic colors. The object is to enable the passenger who leaves the

own our at sight. One of the especial treasures of the Wellesjey College library is a double photograph of Henry M. Stanley and his wife. Dorothy Tennant. The photograph is framed in oak, and across the mat

And o'er the fills and fir away Beyond their numost purple in

Beyond their minost purple rim, Beyond the night, across the day, Through all the world she followed him? When Gladstone was premier he was invited to meet Harry Furniss at one of "Punch's" famous dinners. Furniss had discovered" the Gladstone collar, and was in the habit of representing the statesman as almost buried in one of his own collars. When Gladstone appeared at the dinner he had around his neck a little band of white linen, as marrow as

a collar could possibly be. In Bultimore, on All Souls' Day, the members of the Womans' Literary Chile of that city visited the various cemeteries and placed flowers on the graves of authors and ordists. Among the graves decorated were those of Sidney Lanier. Edgar Allan Poe, John P. Kennedy, Brantz Meyer, W. H. Rineart, Junius Bratus Booth, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Frederick William Nicholls Cronch, Mrs. Tiernan and Mrs. Asia Clarke, mother of

## Climbing the Alps.

(From the St. Paul Post Bispatch.)

"There shall be no Alps," said Napoleon, and be drarged his army over them. Modern science, has accomplished the same annihilation. The new electric raditional up the side of Girmegrat, one of the highest peaks of the range, will be opened soon. So elated is the engineer with his success that he is already platning to build a raid up the steep ascent of Monti Blanc. "The monarch of mountains." The mod up Gotnergrat is ten miles long and rises by a gradient of about one foot in five during most of its ascent, reaching its highest point of Ryfelalp station. This is situated on the risine, and is over 16,000 feet above the level of the sea and lies between Findelan and Gotner glaciers.

From Gotnermat the traveler has a view unrivaled throughout the Alps. It has long been the favorite excursion of Suiss travelers who ascended it to Zermatt by a mule pain with comparative safety and comfort. Beyond a foot path ascende almost to the top, but its dangers and difficulties build its ascent to all but the most introjid mountain climbers. The new vood, however, brings it within the reach of all.

Ryffelialp there overlooks the entire Findelen Valley, and the traveler might be well satisfied to return by the way be came. However, the eighter has been even more considerate. By reversing the direction of his train he carries you right down into and through the valley, bringing you back by a heautiful executions route to Zermatt.

The trains will be driven by electricity gen-(From the St. Paul Post Dispatch.)

ing you back by a heautiful executions route to Zermatt.

The trains will be driven by electricity generated from the torsent that these from the Findelen glacier, a long pipe down the monatain side carrying the water at a high pressure to the dynamous beneath the bridge. The dynamous are capable of developing 1,500 horse power and the current will be conveged by overhead wires to the motors attached to the carriages. The bridge across the Findelen is unique, as it is 164 feet above the river, or sixteen feet higher than the bridge at Fribourg, hitherto the highest railway bridge in Soltzerfind. The electric motors will drive onto a central congedical, between the two ordinary rails, as the gradient is much too steep for the train to be driven by simple achiesion.